

THE
Boston-
AND
COUNTRY



Gazette,
JOURNAL.

Containing the freshest Advices,

Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, March 18, 1771.

Messieurs PRINTERS.
If you will insert the following in your next, it may serve for the Entertainment at least, if not the Instruction of your Readers. Your's.

The JUDGMENT of COMMON SENSE.
A VISION.

I WAS the other day buried in the deepest contemplation, on reading that paper of the guardian, in which we are presented with a view of that impartial court of justice, in the infernal regions, wheremankind, (according to the ancient mythology) are suppos'd to be dealt with, in proportion to their good or evil actions, while on earth. In the midst of this Reverie, I was seiz'd with a profound sleep, when methought I was in that part of the lower regions I had been reading of. The great hurry and fatigue of business, made Minos, (who then sat as judge) to be desirous of some respite; for which reason, he left common sense, lately arriv'd from the other world, to officiate in his room.

The first that appear'd before this new substitute, was a figure that approach'd, with an easy assurance in his countenance; he smiled on the court with a seeming complacency, and laid claim to Elysium; from the many generous actions of his life. — But on examination, it was prov'd, that this very person was mean enough to become a slave to a party for a pension; that tho' seemingly humane to individuals, he was a betrayer of his country's rights, and his seeming virtues proceeded, not from any goodness of heart, but an ostentation to keep up the empty shew of consequential grandeur. On which common sense, with a look of severity, telling him that of all cruelty, that towards the publick was the most unpardonable, nodded towards the black officer on the left to take him into custody.

Let me here, Messrs. Printers, remark, that not only the wretch who abuses that confidence which his country has placed in him, to the ruin of its liberty for the sake of a pension; but he who can creep and fawn at his feet, and against his own professions, I will not say conscience, can submit to be the instrument or tool, to cajole and wheedle his fellow citizens into a favourable opinion of him — He who for the sake of a lucrative employment and much more the blessings of a feather or a smile, can by flattering him in his inclination, confirm him in his vices; who, altho' the duties of his station loudly call upon him, can refrain from boldly remonstrating against his pernicious plans of corruption and slavery — Who can even betray his sacred trust by preserving a profound silence, when a fair opportunity presents, and God, his country, religion, and his own heart, with one voice, dictate to him the language of the faithful prophet "thou art the man": Such an one, if any credit is to be given, to a voluminously called, the holy scriptures, may expect to meet with the severest doom from a much higher authority than that of common sense: I may perhaps be censured for the want of good breeding, in this too polite and refined age; but, if there be a God in Heaven, and that there is, all nature speaks aloud; whose Eye penetrates the whole labyrinth of the human heart, & if his Characteristick is TRUTH; the man who is destitute of sincerity, the hypocrite or the trimmer, call him what you please, for the character is the same, must be most obnoxious to the vengeance of Heaven, and consequently ought to be the most detestable in the judgment of an honest man. — But to proceed.

Room was then made for a lady of the better sort, who press'd forward with an easy freedom in her air, that bespoke her used to the best company. The question being put, she declared she had led a life quite gay and polite: That drums, routs, balls, intrigues and drest had taken up her whole time, and that she had died a martyr to her politeness, by a violent cold she had got at an assembly. On being demanded what Good she had done? What Charities bestow'd, &c? What Good! What Charities! replied she; these are very odd sort of questions; why, my dear, dear sir, do you think we fine ladies can have time to think of such things? No, no, our whole time is taken

up with the more important articles of cards, scandal and dress. Away with her cries common sense with a frown; to the left with her; make room for her Ladyship."

Other specimens of the judgment of common sense, I purpose to send you some time hereafter. I will just observe, that no method will prove more effectual to eradicate from the minds of men every idea of Liberty, than to corrupt their morals. And are not the conspirators against the publick liberty making the most barefaced attempts for this purpose? Since they find that force will not intimidate the people, are they not indefatigable in practising the arts of flattery & corruption? Some of them have already had the effrontery to say, that by "Italian quavers and Cremona fiddles" in schools of vice and dissipation; by extravagance, idleness, and gaming, supported by the examples of those, who yet dare not openly throw off the mask of that real sanctity for which the ancestors of some of them were renown'd; and by propagating the most detestable principles among the youth of both sexes, they shall soon divert the minds of the people from an attention to their liberties. "Are not the interests of truth and virtue, as well as our civil Rights, so much concern'd in these things, as to awaken the clergy, whose duty it is more properly, to expose them? Where is there a more necessary, where a more affecting subject? Here they may alarm the peoples ears and rouse their passions: Here show danger — danger to virtue — danger to CHRISTIANITY! & cease combating harmless notions & dry ideas", till they have utterly defeated the cursed intentions of a set of infamous villains, who would introduce glaring vice, and the most exorbitant debauchery, with design to destroy the liberty of this country.

From the Gazetteer and New Daily Advertiser, of November 30, 1770.

THOUGH the mercantile saints of Boston have broke up their solemn non-importation agreement, because detection has prevented them from wearing the mask of hypocrisy any longer; though the Council and House of Representatives have agreed to proceed to business, yet we are not to expect that peace has commenced her reign in the province of Massachusetts-bay. The disorder lies too deep; the main body of the faction remains too vigorous. The politicians, the smugglers, and the independent priests, who have no commercial connection with England, are too numerous and refractory to permit this much-wished for change to take place. In short, these faction subjects can never be brought back to the line of duty, unless some salutary alterations and amendments are made in the constitution of the province.

No other remedy can be administered with effect but that of superseding their charter. When the Counsellors are appointed by his Majesty, when the Governor, Secretary, and Judges, are rendered independent of the caprices of the people, and their salaries fixed and paid by the crown, and when proper measures are taken to support our established religion, then, and not till then, shall we, in this kingdom, see an end of Bostonian claims, or the really loyal inhabitants of that province find rest from the seditions. It is hardly credible, and yet it is a certain fact, that the wages of the sweepers of the Great and General Court, are higher than the salaries of the Judges of the Superior Court. A very good reason may be given for such extraordinary generosity; the worst, but hungry Representatives dine in rotation, with Mr. Sweeper Baker, and the high wages allowed him furnish out a plentiful table.

The concessions and inattention of former Ministers first gave birth to the lawless behaviour and audacious claims of the American faction. Our present Minister, by policy, firmness, and constitutional measures, has checked their outrages, & no doubt will take care to prevent a renewal of them. Many of the King's officers, however, now remain in exile; and our troops, before whom every

nation in the world has trembled, have been drove, with ignominy, into banishment. We have been insultingly told, by faction at home and abroad, that the Massachusetts militia list exceeds eighty thousand men; that their leader is the Lord of hosts; and that the Dutch, when they first shook off the Spanish yoke, were not near so formidable as our American colonies now are. If the colonies are allowed to go on without farther restraint or regulation, the same gentlemen, who have been so vociferous on this subject in the Senate and in the news-papers, may brave us, on some future day, with united provincial fleets. It is therefore humbly submitted to those whom it materially concerns, whether the Americans should be permitted to build ships above a certain burthen; and whether any bounties should be given on their lumber, unless imported in British built vessels.

As the province of Massachusetts has hitherto been found rather too unweildy for us to manage, and as its stretch along shore is rather too extensive, would it not be proper to make Merimac river its boundary on one side, and annex what is cut off to the province of New-Hampshire, which has a large back country, and only twenty miles of sea coast? On the other side, would it not be a just political arrangement, to erect the old colony of Plymouth, either into a separate government, or annex it to the little colony of Rhode-Island? If such a plan should take place, it certainly would be advisable to pay some attention to the charters of Rhode-Island and Connecticut, where Britain has almost as much interest as she has at the Cape of Good Hope. In these colonies the Governors and Counsellors are chosen by the people, consequently are solely under their direction, and either dare not pass any law, however just and necessary, if it does not hit the popular humour; or if they do pass any such law, dare not put in force. The manufacturers, the merchants, the landed interest, our administration, and supreme legislature, are all concerned in the speedy determination of these important questions, that the peaceable subjects in the colonies may know to whom they are in future to swear allegiance.

answered p. 427 VERITAS.
Just imported in Captain Whitewood from LONDON, And to be Sold by

John Hunt,

By Wholesale and Retail, at the very lowest Rates, At his Shop next Door Northward to the Heart & Crown in Cornhill, BOSTON,

3d, 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 20d, 24d &c
Deck Nails, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, Wool and Cotton Cards, Card Wire, English and German Steel, all Sorts of Pewter Dishes, Plates and Basins, Quart & Pint Pots, Quart and Pint Cans, Tankards, Spoons, Chamber Pots, Bed Pans, best hard Metal Dishes and Plates, raw Brass Kettles, Warming Pans, Frying Pans, a good Assortment of Looking Glasses, Ivory and Horn Combs, Pins of all Sorts, Sewing and Darning Needles, Awl Blades, Shoe Buckles, Matthewman's Buttons, Sewing Twine, Pack Thread, Nuff skin, best London-made Glue. Also a good Assortment of Cutlery Ware, with a great many other Articles.

N. B. Said HUNT has to sell a Quantity of choice Firkin BUTTER. Also a few Barrels PORK.

TO BE SOLD BY

Isaac Winslow, jun.

At his Store the East of King-Street, South-Side, New England Rum Oznabrigs, Molasses, Russia Duck — Cordage, Philadelphia Flour & Iron, Irish Linnen & Sheetings, Best Indigo, Broad Cloths, Loat and Brown Sugar, London Pins, Pepper. Spices of all Sorts, &c.

THOSE Persons yet remaining indebted to the Estate of the late JOSHUA WINSLOW, Esq; are requested to pay their Balances to the said ISAAC WINSLOW, jun. otherwise they must be put in Suit.

A few Pair of Pot-Ash Kettles to be sold cheap.

A Wet Nurse, with a good young Breast of Milk, would go into a Family to suckle. For further Particulars, inquire of Edes and Gill.

Governor Hutchinson. He is a pensioner & vide the Merchants agreement In Index Vol. 2 & this vide page 273. v. vide page 273. vide the Charter page 1077 Vol. 2 = a notorious lie! & when this Town drove them off on account of the massacre vide page 60.

From the Massachusetts Gazette, &c. March 11, 1771.
M^{rs} GREEN and RUSSELL,
The Public having a long time entertained the most injurious opinion of myself and others, I cannot help requesting you to insert the following in your next Paper, and you will oblige your humble Servant,
EDWARD MANWARING.

ON Friday last in the Forenoon, came on before the Superior Court of Judicature, in the County of Suffolk in the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, the Trial of Charlot Bourgett, Indicted for wilful and corrupt Perjury; for having sworn against Edward Manwaring, his Master, Mr. John Monro, Notary Public, &c. Who had been Indicted, Tried for, and Acquitted, of a Charge of Murder, said to be committed on the 3th of March 1770. After Examination of many Witnesses, and the Confession of the said Charlot then and there taken, he did accuse a Man and Woman, of having instructed him, and threatening if he did not swear against his said Master, &c. And he being called upon by the Court to give some proof of the Charge against the said Man and Woman, Mr. Otis, (the Prison-keeper) at the Prisoner's request was Sworn, and declared that Mr. Molineux, a Woman and the Prisoner, had had a private conversation in his House after the Prisoner had been committed for profane Swearing only.—Time may make appear, what it has not yet fully discover'd. q

Messrs. EDG & GILL,
MR. EDWARD MANWARING who I take to be a small officer in the Customs, has given the public an account of some circumstances attending the late trial of a boy for Perjury, which if it could be credited, would reflect no great honor on his Majesty's Superior Court of Judicature in this Province. For by it we are to understand, that after the Boy was convicted upon his own confession, as well as the testimony of many witnesses, he was admitted to accuse persons of advising him to swear falsely in a capital cause; and that so much regard was had to the declaration of this perjured young villain, that a witness was immediately called and sworn before the Court, who proceeded to a sort of trial of the persons thus accused, *ex parte* and without a Jury. The Boy says he, "being called upon by the Court to give some proof of the charge against the said Man and Woman, Mr. Otis, (the Prison-keeper) at the prisoner's request was sworn, and declared, &c." I can very easily suppose, that Manwaring had no intention to cast an odium on the Superior Court; and would rather conclude that he did not understand the natural meaning and import of his own language, which I hope will plead his excuse with the honorable Judges, and with all others who are of their authority, and reverence them for their usual impartial determination.

This writer has apparently another design, which is, as far as he is able to do it, to wound the reputation of a gentleman, who by vigorously withstanding the efforts of tyranny, has render'd himself obnoxious to the rage of the great and little tools of corruption and arbitrary power. He tells us that Mr. Otis the prison-keeper declared that "Mr. MOLINEUX, a woman and the prisoner had private conversation, after the prisoner had been committed"; and from thence he flatters himself that many persons will be induc'd to believe that if the boy spoke the truth, (which however is very much to be doubted) Mr. Molineux must be the man who "instructed him and threatened him if he did not swear against his master."

However insufficient such a conclusion must appear to any man of common sense and common honesty, it may be very weighty in the mind of such a man as I take Manwaring to be. I must indeed confess, that if this matter was conducted exactly as he has related it, I could not avoid a suspicion that just so much evidence and no more was admitted in court, as would leave a stigma upon Mr. Molineux's reputation, without his having it in his power to vindicate himself before the same tribunal.—I hope no one will be so rash as to put such a construction upon it: But if I could possibly believe that Manwaring had given us the whole truth of the matter, I should think that great partiality was shown to Mr. Molineux; for justice certainly requir'd he should have been sent for, that he might have cross-examin'd the witness, which is the right of every English subject, when he is accus'd of any crime, or his character is in the least degree affected.

My particular design at this time, is to give your readers a brief account of the circumstances by which Mr. Molineux was led to have any knowledge of the boy; and to lay before them the testimonies of Mr. Otis and others who were present at the "private conversation" which Manwaring tells us was had between Mr. Molineux the woman and the boy.

It is then to be remember'd, that the next day after the tragical scene of the 5th of March 1770, it was currently reported, that several guns were then discharg'd from the custom-house windows; and the report was corroborated by the oaths of divers persons before the magistrates who examin'd into the matter, and afterwards before the grand-jury: About the same time, a boy, servant to Manwaring, of his own accord declared, that he did himself discharge two guns out of the custom-house windows (being accus'd so to do, and threatened if he did it not, by a tall gentleman in a light colour'd Sur-tut) and that his master discharg'd another: Mrs. Waldron, to whom the boy related this story, immediately went to Mr. Justice Quincy, and declared what she had heard, upon oath: Whereupon the boy was had before the justice, and then deny'd that he had ever said so, declaring that the story was false; he was afterwards committed for profane swearing: Mr. Molineux hearing of this, and like a good citizen, being anxious, if there was any truth in what the boy had related, that it might be brought to light, desired it as a favour, of Mrs. Waldron, that he might see them together; with which she readily comply'd, and they both went up to the prison-house, where they had conversation with the boy; not private as Manwaring would have it thought to be, but in the presence of the prison-keeper, his wife and family, besides several sheriffs and others: The boy then declared that what he had told Mrs. Waldron was true; and that he had deny'd it before the justice, because his master, Manwaring, had whip'd him severely for report-

ing it, and had threaten'd to kill him if he repeated it: Mr. Molineux particularly caution'd the boy, against speaking or swearing falsely to the prejudice of his master from sentiment, or on any other account; and added that if he spoke the truth, neither his master nor any one else would or could hurt him. The boy afterwards constantly adhered, as it is said, to the story, and swore to the same at the trial of Manwaring and others; but being at length try'd himself for perjury he confess'd guilty; and then, as Manwaring says, "accus'd a man and a woman of instructing him, &c."

The following depositions taken before two justices Quorum Unus, Manwaring being notified and present, will set the private conversation, as he calls it, in a true point of light, and compared with what Manwaring says was transacted in court, and his own publication, may serve to show what infamous methods have been used to blast the reputation of a gentleman, who thro' the whole of his conduct in this matter discover'd a sacred regard to truth, and a just concern for his bleeding country.

Having observ'd in Green & Russell's paper an advertisement signed by Edward Manwaring, wherein my name is inserted as having sworn in Court at the prisoner's (the French boy's) request, and declared that Mr. Molineux, a woman, and the prisoner, had had private conversation in my house, after the prisoner had been committed for profane swearing only, and finding it varied from the truth of what I then declared at the instance of the court, (and not the French boy) I now declare that I was present but not the whole of the time while Mr. Molineux examined the boy relative to the firing out of the Custom-House, and the woman refer'd to was present at my house; and that I heard Mr. Molineux repeatedly caution the boy to declare nothing but the truth.

JOSEPH OTIS.
Suffolk, ff. Boston, March 13, 1771. The said Joseph Otis, (after due examination) made oath to the truth of the above affidavit. Taken at the request of the above-named William Molineux, to perpetuate the remembrance of the thing. The above-named Edward Manwaring being present, and cross-examining the deponent.
Before, R^t DANA, Justice of Peace & of the Quorum.
SAM. PEMBERTON, Just. Peace.

I The subscriber of lawful age, testify and declare, that I was present ironing of clothes in the parlour of Mr. Otis, keeper of the Goal, during the time Mr. Molineux was examining the French boy Charles; and that I heard Mr. Molineux repeatedly caution, and advise the boy not to declare any thing of his master but the truth. And further declare, that I was about moving out of the room, when Mr. Molineux observed there was no occasion, and desired I would stay; and that the boy said, that what he had told the woman (Mrs. Waldron) then present, respecting the firing out of the Custom-House window was true.—The deponent further saith, that she will not positively swear she was present during the whole time Mr. Molineux was examining the French Boy, tho' she has no recollection of her leaving the room, and don't think she did.

BATHSHEBA HYLAND.
Suffolk, ff. Boston, March 13, 1771. Bathsheba Hyland within named (after due examination) made oath to the truth of the within written affidavit. Taken at the request of the within named William Molineux, to perpetuate the remembrance of the thing. Edward Manwaring Esq; being present & cross-examining her.
Before, R^t DANA, Justice of Peace & of the Quorum.
SAM. PEMBERTON, Just. Peace.

THE afternoon in the day Charles Bourgett was committed, the subscriber occasionally went into the prison-house, at which time the said Charles was going into Mr. Otis's front room with Mr. Molineux and a woman unknown to me; there was in the room at the time I went in a young woman ironing. Mrs. Otis told her she had better move the board into the other room, but Mr. Molineux objected to it, and said, let her stay. Mrs. Otis was going out of the room; but Mr. Molineux desired her not to go. I often heard Mr. Molineux charge the said Charles not to speak any thing but truth. I did not stay until they went away, but left Mrs. Otis and the young woman, Mr. Molineux and the Boy in the room.—The deponent further declares, that there was some other conversation passed in the room which he does not now recollect; but is satisfied there was no offer of bribery or any thing like it; if there had been, he should certainly remember it.

LINSEY GEO. WALLIS.
Suffolk, ff. Boston, March 13, 1771. The abovenamed Lindsey George Wallis (after due examination) made oath to the truth of the above affidavit. Taken at the request of the abovenamed William Molineux, to perpetuate the remembrance of the thing. Edward Manwaring, Esq; being present and cross-examining the deponent.
Before, R^t DANA, Justice of Peace & of the Quorum.
SAM. PEMBERTON, Just. Peace.

I The subscriber do testify and declare, that I was present in the parlour of Mr. Otis the keeper of the Goal, on Saturday evening next after the Massacre, when Justice Quincy was examining the French Boy Charles Bourgett, and that a number of people being present.—Mr. Molineux being then present also, took great pains, repeating to him often, to be sure to declare nothing against his master Mr. Manwaring but the truth; and that the Boy then in the most full and explicit manner, declared before said Justice, that both he and his master did fire out of the Custom-House window, and related the circumstances there in substance the same as was sworn by said Bourgett, and published afterwards in the Narratives, before the Justices Kuddock and Hill.

THOMAS CHASE.
Suffolk, ff. Boston, March 13, 1771. Thomas Chase within named (after due examination) made oath to the truth of the within-written affidavit. Taken at the request of the within named William Molineux to perpetuate the remembrance of the thing. Edward Manwaring Esq; within named being present & cross-examining the deponent.
Before, R^t DANA, Justice of Peace & of the Quorum.
SAM. PEMBERTON, Just. Peace.

When the foregoing Affidavits were taken, Mrs. Otis, the Prison-keeper's Wife, was necessarily absent; but she will attest to the following Declaration upon Oath, at any Time when called, viz.

I The Subscriber declare, that I was present when Mr. Molineux examined the French Boy, and a Woman, in my Parlour; and do not remember that I went out of the Room during the whole Time of examining; and that I well remember that Mr. Molineux took great Pains in repeatedly cautioning, and advising the Boy to tell nothing but the truth; and that upon my offering to go out of the Room, Mr. Molineux desired that I would not go out. And further, that the Boy said what he had told the Woman then present, respecting the Firing out of the Custom-House Window, was true.

MARCY OTIS.
It is to be observ'd that both Mr. Otis and his Wife repeatedly told Manwaring, at their own House, before his Publication made its Appearance in the Massachusetts Gazette, that they were present at the Conversation had between Mr. Molineux, the Woman and the Boy; which he insinuates was so very private: A Circumstance from which the Reader will judge, whether this officious Publisher had not, in Imitation of his Superiors, something in View very different from a fair Representation of Truth.

Ebenezer Storer,
Informs his Customers that he has just imported from London, by Capt. Whitewood,
An assortment of Goods, suitable for the Season, which he sells cheap for Cash.—He has also to sell choice Narraganset Cheese & Barrel Pork.

Jonas Clark & Company,
Just above Dock-Square, next Mr. William Greenleaf's fronting Cornhill, has imported from London in the Boscawen, Capt. Robson.

A general Assortment of English and India Goods, suitable for all seasons, which will be sold at the lowest Rate for Cash, by Wholesale or Retail.

Elnathan Jones,
HAS just imported from London in Captain Robson, a neat and full Assortment of Spring Goods; which he will sell at the lowest Rate for Cash, at his Shop in Concord, viz.

BLU, mixt, drab, claret and coffee grey, low, middle and superfine broad cloths, with trimmings for the same, german serges and rattens of all colours, black and other coloured callimancoes, camblets of all colours, common tammies, durants, jeans and tuffians, 3/4 & yard wide Irish linnens, dowlas, ticklingburg and oznabrigs, Russia diaper and clouting diaper, cambricks and lawns, Russia drab, 3/4 bedtick, brown holland, 3/4 and yard wide checks, calicoes of all figures, printed cottons of all colours, cotton romals, low-price'd brolious, mens worsted caps, mens and womens worsted stockings, silk mitts of all colours, worsted mitts, breeches pieces, silk cravats, romal and other silk handkerchiefs, spotted linen handkerchiefs, an assortment of sewing silks of all colours, a great variety of ribbons, stay braid and cord, tapes, womens and childrens fans, pins No. 4 & 12, wax thread of all colours, womens colour'd gloves and mitts, twist, silk and hair, & crewels, mould and wire shirt buttons, white and brown buckram, silk knee garters, English and German steel, pewter plates and dishes, tea pots & spoons, gun-powder, shot, box-irons, pepper, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs and mace. **L I K E W I S E,**
Loaf and Brown Sugar, Cotton Wool, Chocolate, Coffee, with sundry other Articles.

Fresh Spice
JUST imported in the Boscawen, Capt. Robson from London, and to be Sold by WILLIAM JONES, at his Shop opposite the Town-House, Boston, in large or small Quantities. Likewise, a large and fresh Assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, and a Variety of very neat Smelling-Bottles; choice new Figs at 1/18 per Cask, new Jarr Raisins at 1/5 3/4 per Jar, best of Florence Oyl, best new Citron at 1/8s. per pound, Allum, Copperas, Logwood, Redwood, Ground ditto, ground Madder, Roll and Flour Brimstone, Orter, red & white Lead, Spanish Brown, &c.

Just imported in Captain Robson from LONDON, And to be sold by,

Barnabas Webb, Goldsmith,
At his Shop in Ann Street near the Town-Dock Boston, An assortment of Articles for the Goldsmiths and Jewellers Use, which will be Sold cheap for the Cash.—Also may be had all Sorts of Goldsmiths and Jewellers work at the lowest Rate.

T O B E S O L D
By Benjamin Church,
On THURSDAY EVENING next,

At his usual Place of Sale;
B Road Cloths—Serges,—Plains,—Callimancoes,—Cambricks—Mens, Womens & Childrens Hose—Ravens Duck—Oznabrigs—Handkerchiefs, &c. House Furniture, as Tables, Chairs, Feather Beds, &c. Wearing Apparel, Watches, &c.

Red Oak Hoghead and 4 Feet
Staves, to be sold on the Long-Wharf at Charlestown.
Money and Cloaths to be given away
With a Likely, Healthy Female Negro Child, of an excellent Breed.
Inquire of the Printers.

|| Vide the Massacre page 61 & vide M^r Warwells oath in his Favour page 70 & vide the Trial page 785
& vide the Narrative of the Massacre page 659 & pa. 429—439.

S A L E M, March 12.

The fatal and inhuman Tragedy acted in King-Street, Boston, on the 5th of March, 1770, was commemorated here last Tuesday, (being the Anniversary of that shocking Catastrophe). A numerous and crowded Assembly met at the Rev. Dr. Whitaker's Meeting House in the Evening, and devoutly joined the Doctor in a fervent, pathetic Prayer, pertinently adapted to the solemn, melancholy Occasion, in which, among other Petitions, it was humbly implored of the Almighty, that the Land might be freed from Blood-Guiltiness.—To which (after singing the 11th Psalm) succeeded an excellent Discourse from the 13th Chapter of Luke, 1st, 2d & 3d Verses: *There were present at that Season some that told him of the Galileans, whose Blood Pilate had mingled with their Sacrifices. And Jesus answering, said unto them, Suppose ye, that these Galileans were Sinners above all the Galileans, because they suffered such Things? I tell you, Nay: But, except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish.*—

The Doctor displayed the fatal Effects of Tyranny in its many hideous Forms, with the gradual Steps usually attending its Introduction among a free People; descending more particularly on the Tools which Tyrants generally employ in effecting their detestable Purposes, and the fatal Effects the TERROR OF ARMS has in deterring the Civil Magistrate from exercising his Authority for the Good of the People:—Which Observations of the Doctor were abundantly verified at the Time of the Massacre, when even the Clergy in Church, the King's Regiment, was so overcome with the Din and Horror of military Parade and Execution, (or something else) that no Authority could be exerted for removing the Troops, although the Distresses of the People, and the cruel, wanton Exertions of Power in the Military, rendered the Interposition of Civil Authority of the last Importance.—The Doctor finally applied his Discourse to the affecting Situation of the People in the late Massacre, interspersed & concluded the same with suitable Reflections on the various Dispensations of Providence in the Government of the World, &c.

B O S T O N March 18, 1771.

Monday last was the anniversary of the Choice of Officers for this Town; at which Time most of them were chosen: And as the Meeting stands adjourn'd till To-Morrow, when the Remainder will be chose, we tho't proper to postpone them till our next. *vid. page 420*

On Saturday Morning the 23d ult. died at Plymouth, the Wife of JAMES HOVY, Esq; of that Town. Such were her singular Benevolence and practical Charity, as endeared her to all her Acquaintance while living, and rendered her Death universally lamented.

In the North-East Storm the 10th Instant, Capt. McClure in a Schooner from North-Carolina, bound to this Port, was cast away at Cape-Ann, near Squam; her Cargo was Corn and Naval Stores; The Vessel & Cargo lost, most of the Naval Stores saved: The People saved their Lives with much Difficulty.

Advice was received at Philadelphia, from Tobago, That there had been a Conspiracy in that Island of 40 Coromantee Negroes, who had attacked the Barracks, where were only 3 Soldiers, of which they murdered two, and made themselves Masters of all the Arms and Ammunition there.—The Inhabitants were obliged to send to Barbados for Assistance: But that on the 30th of November it was subdued, as most of the Conspirators were either killed, hanged, burnt, or taken.

Last Thursday Morning died here, Mrs. Margaret Starr, in the 8th Year of her Age.—Her Remains were decently inter'd on Saturday.

Died at Lynn, Mrs. Collins, Widow of the late Mr. Zachens Collins of that Place. A worthy Matron of the Denomination of Quakers.

Extract of a Letter from the Right Honourable the Countess of HUNTINGDON, received a few Days ago by the December Packet.

S I R,

"I Can't express how much I feel myself obliged by your most kind Attention, shown to me in communicating with so much Tenderness, and Respect to Dear Mr. WHITEFIELD, the Account of his having fallen asleep.—Thirty Years very intimate Friendship with him must make it a severe Stroke to all the remaining Self-Love that it found in his Friends: I loved him, and highly honoured him, and this from the fullest Conviction that an Honest Man, a more Faithful Minister of the Gospel, and one so highly favoured of God, I have never known, and this through and to the End of his Blessed Pilgrimage on Earth."

Choice Fresh Lemons,

By the Box, Hundred or Dozen, to be Sold at

Joshua Davis's Shop

In King-Street, near the Town-House, as cheap or cheaper than at any Place in Town.

vide the Narrative of the Massacre page 654 & Commander in Chief Gov. Hutchinson's Representations & vide page 262 & vide page 426. & vide in the Index Vol. 2. & 3. & vide the address page 426. (a) & vide Hutchinson's Message page 25. & vide Charter page 1077 Vol. 2.

On Thursday last were published his Majesty's Commissions, appointing the Hon. THOMAS HUTCHINSON Esq; Governor and Commander in Chief; and the Hon. ANDREW OLIVER, Esq; Lieutenant Governor of this Province.—The Particulars of the Parade upon this Occasion, for want of certain Intelligence, we are oblig'd for the present to omit.

We hear that the Episcopal Clergy of this Town have already waited on his Excellency the Governor with a congratulatory Address upon his Appointment to the Government of the Province.

This Day, it is said, the Merchants of this Metropolis, are to present an Address to the Governor; in Consequence of which, if the Address be conceived in proper Terms of deep Repentance for their having in Times past presum'd to hold their Meetings without Leave from the Chair, and their promising to pay a proper Deference to Authority for the future, in this Regard: It is expected they will be indulged with the Liberty of meeting once in every Year for the Purposes of Trade; provided nevertheless, that the Board of Commissioners either preside or otherwise prescribe the Substance, Scope and End of said Meetings. Their assembling at any other Times, it is said, will be declared, as on a late Occasion, "Unlawful and Tumultuous." (a)

To the PRINTERS.

To shield his Country, and the Patriot's Part;
His Mind a Seraph, and a Saint at Heart:
Of Soul determin'd to renounce the Slave,
Maintain our CHARTER, and our RIGHTS to save:
A RULER form'd like this, should wear the Bays;
Such, and such only, be the Man I praise.

How poor with PENSIONS, when exalted, low,
Unless true conscious Merit grace the Show:
Take all Ambition craves, or Kings can give,
Curst with the People's Hate, I'd scorn to live.
Harrassing Guilt, with Terror in her Voice,
In midnight Murmurs, hails the Monarch's Choice;
No whisper'd Flatteries balmy Peace restore,
Shook from the vernal Heart, she comes no more:
O give me Peace within, the Rest deny!
No GEORGE can give it, and no HILLSBOROUGH buy.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

ON the 14th Instant, a select Company of Gentlemen met together while the ridiculous Pageantry was exhibited in a late Theatre of Blood and in Observation of the Day, drank the following constitutional Toasts—which you are desired to publish.

1. *March the 5th and 14th! Unhappy New-England! Two black Days in thy Calendar for the Month of March.*

2. *Due Honours to all Pensioners, not forgetting McQuirk and H—*

3. *May the Irish Dictator, and his American Minion, rot in the same Grave of eternal Infamy.*

4. *To the Memory of the glorious Revolution in America, when Governor Andros and his detestable Adherents, were arrested in their Career of Mischief, by the glorious Sons of Liberty in Boston.*

5. *May like Causes always produce like Effects.*

6. *May we ever remember that a State of Slavery is a State of Warfare.*

7. *May the Honorable House of Representatives of this Province, ever recur to their just Claims, and never forget they are the elected Guardians of the Rights of the People.*

8. *May the University at Cambridge be the Nursery of Patriots, not the receptacle of Slaves.*

9. *Union, and Stability to that Union throughout the Colonies.*

Just imported from London, in the Ship Maiquis of Rockingham, Capt. Whitewood, by

John Simpkins,

And to be sold at his shop in Cornhill near the Town-House, next Door to Mr. Benjamin Bagnall's, Watch-Maker.

A general assortment of Upholsters and Glaziers, amongst which is a compleat assortment of

N. B. Curtains and Feathers of all sorts, Chocolate, Indigo, Starch, Pepper, Allspice, Lynn made Shoes, &c.

Imported in the Ship Marquis of Rockingham, Richard Whitewood, Master, from LONDON, and to be Sold

By Peter Hughes,

At his Store in King-Street,

Hemp, Duck, Pepper, Loaf Sugar, Cheshire and Gloucester CHEESE. Choice Florence Oil and Crates of Ware.

Just Imported from LONDON, and to be Sold by

Ziphion Thayer,

At the Golden Lyon in Cornhill BOSTON;

A large Assortment of Paper

Hangings, cheap for Cash.

A young Woman with a good Breast of Milk, wants to take in a Child to suckle. Inquire of the Printers.

To be sold Cheap, if applied for soon.

A HORSE about four Years old, suitable for Saddle if well broke, or for Shipping. Enquire of Edes and Gill.

On FRIDAY next,

At TEN o'Clock in the Morning, Will be Sold by Publick Vendue, at the House of Mr. Richard's in Wing's Lane.

ALL his House Furniture, consisting of FEATHER Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding; Looking-Glasses, Tables, Chairs, Mahogany Chest of Drawers; a Suit of Curtains; all Kinds of Kitchen Furniture, among which is an excellent Jack. Also 30 Barrels of Cyder, and a Chest of English-made Carpenter's Tools.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY next—Ten o'Clock.

—WOOL-CARDS—

JAMES FOSTER, Card-Maker from London, makes in the neatest and best Manner, and has now ready for Sale at his Shop, opposite the Province House.—All the different Kinds of Cards made in Great-Britain, such as Wool, Cotton, Clothiers, Scribbling, Stock, Town and Horse Cards, which he will warrant to be preferable to any imported, and will be sold extremely low by large or small Quantities.

All Persons indebted to that

have any demands on the Estate of Mr. William Hopping, Jun. late of Charlestown, Rigger, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Mary Hopping, Administratrix on said Estate.

TO BE SOLD,

By John Crosby,

At the Sign of the Basket of Lemons, South-End, Choice good Malaga Lemons, the next best to Lisbon ditto, and the only sort now in Town, at one Dollar per Hundred, and one Eighth of a Dollar, or 5s. & 7d. per Dozen; those that purchase at this Price, must apply immediately.

THESE Advertise publicly, that the Subscriber, who is Administrator of the Estate of SAMUEL DEMING, late of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, Merchant, lately deceased, intestate, has obtained Liberty from his Majesty's Justices of the Superior Court of Judicature, &c. to make Sale of two Dwelling Houses, situate in Newbury-Street in said Boston, one of which being a large Brick House, with Out-Houses & Garden, now in the Occupation of Mr. Ezekiel Price, the other a convenient Wooden House, with Yard and Pump, in the Occupation of said Administrator. Also Part of a House in Marlborough-Street, opposite the Old South Meeting House, in the Occupation of Mr. Gamaliel Rogers. Also Fourteen Acres of Land in Walpole, in the County of Suffolk, for the Payment of the Debts of the said Intestate, according to Law.

And the said Administrator further hereby gives Notice, that on the Sixteenth Day of May next, will be sold at publick Vendue, All the Real Estate before-mentioned, at the Dwelling House of the Subscriber, in Boston, at Three o'Clock Afternoon. Given under the Hand of the said Administrator, this 16th Day of March 1771.

JOHN DEMING.

TO BE SOLD,

A large commodious House and

Barn, and about Nine Acres of Land, containing Mowing and Orcharding, situate in Dorchester, near the Meeting-House, and about 4 Miles from Boston. For further Particulars, enquire of Samuel and John Maxfield, of said Dorchester.

LOST on Wednesday the 13th Instant, a Silver Watch (the Makers Name Dudds) Whoever hath found the same and will bring it to the printers hereof shall be well rewarded

N. B. If the above mentioned Watch should be offered for Sale, the Person to whom it is offered is requested to give Information thereof to Edes and Gill.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Honorable Samuel Danforth, Esq; Judge of Probates for the County of Middlesex, to receive and examine the Claims of the several Creditors of Abel Lawrence, late of Groton, in said County, Esq; deceased, represented insolvent, and Six Months being allowed them to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts—the Commissioners therefore notify them, that they will attend that Business at the House of Mr. Moses Childs, in Groton, on the last Monday in April and the five following Months, from Four to Six o'Clock, P. M. on each of said Days.

Groton, March 14, 1771.

TO BE SOLD, several Shares of a valuable Tract of

Land, containing about 300 Acres, pleasantly situated in Amherst, in the Province of New-Hampshire, most of which is under improvement. It lies about six miles from Merrimack River, upon and both sides Sabaganock River, at present improved by Capt. Kendrick.—The Printers will give further information.

Befus, March 23, 1771.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON.

ENTERED IN.

Conner, Virginia; Sayward, South-Carolina; Sweat, Maryland; White, North-Carolina; Thacher, Halifax; and Cole, Turks-Island.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, since our last, Six Whites. Two Blacks. Baptis'd in the several Churches, 81x.

High Water at BOSTON for this present Week.

Monday, 35 min. after 12	Friday, 55 min. after 3
Tuesday, 30 min. after 1	Saturday, 47 min. after 4
Wednesday, 18 min. after 2	Lord's-Day, 46 min. after 5
Thursday, 7 min. after 3	F. Q. 23 Day 6 After.

Messieurs Edes & Gill,
Having obtained a Copy of another Letter from Halifax, containing some further Account of the Progress of the Roman Catholic Religion there; if you think it deserves a Place in your useful Paper, by inserting it, you will oblige (no doubt) many of your Readers, and amongst the rest,
 Your humble Servant, T. W.
Halifax, Nova Scotia, 31st Jan. 1771.

My DEAR COUSIN JEREMIAH O'SULLIVAN,

I Think it very strange, so I do Jere, that you have never sent me an answer to the letter I wrote you the 25th of October last, in which I gave you the best advice I was capable of for the good of your soul do you see Jere, and I thought you would have sent me the money long ago, that I might go to the Priest and buy a Pardon for you, for all you fins, that you might be happy Jere; in troth my dear cousin if you had been my own brother, I could not have advised you better than I did, so I could not; and as you are sensible you have been a great sinner, I am very much surprized so I am Jere, to find that you can rest so easy, when you know the danger your poor soul is in, do ye see, and that only a little money would buy you a free pardon so it would, if you would but send it to me while the Priest is here, for he, perhaps in a little time he may be gone to our good friends the St. John's Indians, for he must do for them as well as us, so he must, as he is well paid for it from England, Qso he is, and if you should happen to die, during your neglect, what do you think would become of your poor soul then; for let me tell you there's not a man in all Boston that could pardon your sins at a dying hour, so there is not, and therefore my dear Jere, let me once more intreat you to be making good haste in settling the affairs of another world before it's too late.—I remember I inform'd you in my last letter, that I was told there was a law of this Province, that if any Romish Priest was found officiating within the same, he should be hanged; but I was wrongly inform'd do ye see Jere, so I was; for I have been studying the law since that time, so I have; (for you must know Jere that I have been learned to read as well as write, so I have) and I find by the law that his punishment is worse than being hang'd, so it is; and what do ye think it is Jere? Arra joy I will tell you, it is perpetual imprisonment, and the penalty for any person to harbour, relieve, conceal or entertain a Romish Priest here do ye see Jere, is fifty Pounds; but all this is nothing at all, so it is not; for our Priest has got the best Lodgings to be let in the whole Town, so he has, and was recommended to it by some of the head men of this place, so he was; and I hope we shall have better times here soon, than ever we had do ye see, indeed it is true Jere, that our place of meeting has been removed some time, from Charley C—h's big house, and we now meet a little distance from the Town, so we do, the reason of which I cannot very well tell, unless it be on account of some disturbance made by some of the Hereticks, but I assure you Jere we are very easy about the matter, for as I told you before, in my last letter that we are not without many friends here, and if you can believe me, my dear Cousin, there is some of them very powerful here do ye see, so they are, one at least in the H— of A—y, and two if not more in the C—, and I find matters still very favorable on our side, so I do, for we are in a fair way of buying a piece of ground, facing the range of the rope-walk just upon the borders of the Town, where we will build a Chapel do ye see Jere, and that will be much better than to have it in the Town itself, so it will, as we shall be more retired at our devotion, and it is a very pleasant place, so it is Jere, and you must think we shall be very happy in the enjoyment of our Holy Religion; and as there is a considerable number of us, our Priest can live very happy do ye see, with what we can afford to give him, and the hundred pound sterling which he gets from England, for what he does for the souls of our good friends the St. John's Indians, together with what he gets from them do ye see, and we shall have him with us for the greatest part of the year, so we shall, and as soon as we get our Chapel done, we will have a House built for our Priest upon the same lot of ground, so we will, and then I think we shall be in a good way for ourselves and our Children, for we have a great many of them, and we must take care for the good of their souls, now they are young and not able to take care for themselves, do ye see Jere, so we must, and provide now in our power for their being brought up in the faith of our Holy Religion; and when these things are once settled do ye see Jere, we shall do well enough, so we shall; and I will advise you to come and pay the Money you owe in this place, and settle here again, do ye see; and I doubt not but you will do very well if you do but take care of yourself, for let me tell you we have a prospect of being

more powerful soon, than we have been in times past; if you send me an answer to this, I shall write you further upon the progress of our Holy Religion, at every convenient opportunity. So no more at present from your ever living Cousin.

DICK VORRISH.

L O N D O N.

Dec. 27. They write from Madrid, that the King of Spain has made a great promotion in his military establishment, as a war with the English appears inevitable.

Yesterday a Privy Council was held at St. James's, at which his Majesty attended.

A correspondent justly observes, that the Ministry are at length sensible of the shameful neglect of the marine department, for the retrieving of which, they are now using all the means in their power for fitting out a formidable fleet; but notwithstanding the utmost diligence is made, the same cannot be completed before the spring of the year.

Jan. 3. A correspondent gives us the following, as the real cause of the Duke of Choiseul's disgrace. When the family compact was in the course of negotiation, the Duke de Choiseul made it a point, that if any of the Bourbon family should declare war against any European power, or should be attacked in their respective kingdoms and dominions, or war be declared against any one of them, the enemy should be considered as the common enemy of the whole Bourbon family. Choiseul who never imagined that Spain would be the first to declare war against any power in Europe, by which general expression Great-Britain was solely understood; Choiseul, I say, insisted upon the insertion of the above clause. Being pressed by the court of Madrid for a definitive answer, whether France would declare war or not, against Great-Britain, in case the Spanish King should first declare war; and Choiseul at the same time knowing his Royal Master's inclination to peace, & the distressful situation of affairs, thro'out the whole kingdom of France, did, in the last cabinet-council held at Versailles, declare his embarrassment, adding at the same time, that although France was by no means in a situation fit to enter into a war, conjointly with Spain, against Great-Britain, yet as the insertion of the above clause in the family compact was super-added at the particular request and pressing instance, of the Court of Versailles, he tho't it concerned the dignity and honor of the Crown of France, not to remain any longer neuter, and that he was, therefore, for war. The King disapproving, not only of the representation of the distressful situation of his country, but being himself totally averse to war, seemed much dissatisfied; and thus the council broke up, *re infelice*. The friends of Madame de Barre instantly communicated the intelligence of the King's displeasure against Choiseul, and as instantly drew up an order for the exile of Choiseul for that lady to present to his Majesty. The French King, on coming into Madam de Barre's apartment, was presented with this written paper, the King signed it with that fatal word *LOUIS*; and in less than ten minutes the Duke de Choiseul was sent into exile; from which, probably, he will never return, at least during this King's life, it being a rule with him never to see any minister he has once disgraced.

T O B E S O L D,

At the Commissary-General's Office,
 A small Parcel of Spring, Fall, and Summer Beaver; also, a few small Furs and some Moose-Hides. N. B. The above are just received from Fort Pownall.

Just imported from LONDON, and to be Sold by
Daniel Boyer, jeweller,

At his Shop opposite the Province House in BOSTON,
 An Assortment of Articles for the Jewellers and Goldsmiths Use; which will be Sold cheap for the Cash.—Also at said Shop may be had most Sorts of Jewellers and Goldsmiths Work.

John Gore, jun.

Opposite LIBERTY-TREE, Boston,
 HAS Imported from LONDON in Caps. Robson and Whitewood.

A large and general Assortment of English and India Goods, suitable for all Seasons, which will be Sold as cheap for Cash as can be bought out of any English, Scotch or Irish Store in Town.

The Managers of Faneuil-

Hall LOTTERY Letter I. hereby notify the Public that the Numbers, Blanks and Prizes, are all rolled up, and the Boxes are now ready for drawing, which they design shall Commence on the 25th Instant, in Case those who intend to be Adventurers will purchase immediately, they doubt not of being able to draw at that Time.

Faneuil-Hall Lottery Tickets,
 To be Sold by the Printers hereof.

Just imported in the Marquis of Rockingham, Captain Whitewood by

Samuel Eliot, jun.

A Small but compleat Assortment of ENGLISH GOODS, which he will sell at the very lowest Rates for Cash, at his Store opposite the East End Faneuil-Hall. Also English Loaf Sugar, Starch, Pepper, Florence Oyl, Alum, Brimstone, Copperas, best and common Durham Mustard, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Mace and Cloves.

N. B. Philadelphia FLOUR, and West India Goods of all Kinds as usual at said Store.

Just Imported in the Boscawen, by
John Welsh, Jeweller,
 And to be Sold at his Shop in Fifth-Street, North-End, BOSTON.

A large and general Assortment of Articles for the Jewellers, Goldsmiths and Watchmakers Use, as cheap as any in Town.
 Also, to be Sold Russia Duck, cheap.

Daniel Parker, Goldsmith,

Next Door to SAMUEL GRANT, Esq; in Union-Street, BOSTON.

HEREBY informs his Town & Country Customers, &c. that he has now Imported in the Boscawen, from London, a neat Assortment of Goods and Articles in the Goldsmiths, Jewellers and Watchmakers Way, which he will sell cheap for Cash.

N. B. Those Customers who are indebted to him of long standing, are desired to make immediate Payment. Cash given for old Gold and Silver at said Place.

A Fresh Assortment of Garden Seeds,
 Just Imported in Capt. Robson from LONDON,
 And to be Sold by

Bethiah Oliver,

At her Shop opposite the Old South Meeting-House, BOSTON.

EARLY Golden Hopspur, Early Charlton, 'Omeroda Hopspur, large and dwarf Marrowfats, blue Round-civals and Ledman's dwarf Peas, large Windsor, early Lisbon, and early yellow dwarf Beans, early Dutch, early Yorkshires, early Butterbees, early Sugar Loaf, red and large Winter Cabbage, early and late Collyflower, green and yellow Savoy, white Spanish, Portugal and Silver-shin'd Onion, green and white Endive, Salmon and scarlet Radish, double and single Peppergrass, double and single Parsley, Summer and Winter Spinnage, white, green, marble Tennisball and Cabbage Lettice, early and late Cucumber, early and late Turnip, early yellow, scarlet, purple and orange Carrot, Summer Savory, Sweet Marjoram, Thyme, Lavender and Rosemary, Hemp, Rape and Canary Seed; all warranted to be of the last Year's Growth.

HIS Majesty's Post-Master General,
 neral, having (for the better facilitating of Correspondence between Great Britain and America) been pleased to add a fifth Packet-Boat to the Station between Falmouth and New-York; Notice is hereby given, That the Mail for the future, will be closed at the Post-Office in New-York, at Twelve of the Clock at Night, on the first Tuesday in every Month, and dispatched by a Packet the next Day for Falmouth.

By Command of the D. Post-Master General,
ALEXANDER COLBEN, Sec'y.
 General Post-Office,
 New-York, Jan. 22. 1771.

To be sold at public Vendue to the highest Bidder, on Wednesday the Tenth Day of April next, at the House of Oliver Whitney, Innholder at Harvard,

Three Hundred Acres of Land

lying in Ashburnham, well Water'd, a good House and Barn thereon, a good Brick-Yard and other Accommodations. For further Particulars, inquire of Tristram Cheney of said Town. Ashburnham, 28 Nov. 1770.

The Sale to begin at One o'Clock Afternoon.

Just Imported in the last Ship from London, and to be Sold
 By **Henry Lee,**

Almost opposite the Old Brick Meeting House.
 A large Assortment of Jewellery, consisting of Paste Combs, ditto Buckles Shoe and Knee, Marquise Earrings, Paste ditto of the newest Fashion, with a great Variety of Hair Sprig and Pins, with a Number of other Articles in the Jewellery Way, all which will be sold as low as can be bought out of any Shop in Town.
 N. B. Likewise Buttons, Stones and Cyphers.

Any Persons having Dema

the Estate of Nathaniel Bethune, Esq; deceased Company of Nathaniel & George Bethune, are desired to bring them to the surviving Partner, and be paid.
 Boston March 1

T O B E S O L D C H E A P.

The Hull of a new Brig

60 Feet Keel, 23 1/2 Feet wide, 10 Feet Hold between Decks, all finished; For further Enquire of Abraham Cheate of Ipswich. (Mass.)

Boston, Printed by Edes &

Wide page 309, & wide an account of the Popish Priest's being paid from England page 309.
 House of assembly = Council
 309. & 7)